

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

日六初月十年丑丁

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, RENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street. PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Moutier, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WELD, 133, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS.—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco. SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila. CHINA.—SWANSON, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow. HEDGES & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERT, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq. H. W. KESWICK, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Shanghai, LEWIS CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation. No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business. Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

HUNYADI JÁNOS WATER.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

BARON LIEBIG affirms that "its richness in APERIENT SALTS surpasses that of all known WATERS."

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL OF A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, November 2, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG. September 16, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m. Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patients and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September. Hongkong, August 9, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. 46, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, August 20, 1877. 1620

W. BALL.

CHINA DISPENSARY. IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES. Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAJA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AH YON.

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE. No. 57, Praya West. SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES. Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly AXELTIC OLIV, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Tyne, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies. Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

PIANOS and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED. PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally. PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDWIG and RUMER, Zell—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Undersigned. Orders from any of the Outposts in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed: Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUPE & Co. A. HAHN. Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, who will supply any information required. By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary. Hongkong, September 16, 1877. 161

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!! DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS & CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Peel Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A. [111]

Intimations.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL. TO be Held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th November. Subscription Lists are to be seen at the Hongkong Club, and with Messrs MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., Messrs G. FALCONER & Co. and Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. The Lists will be closed on the 25th Instant. Hongkong, November 8, 1877. 1626

IN THE GOODS OF JAMES SMITH FERRIES, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN at his address aforesaid, or to the Undersigned WILLIAM HENRY BREKERTON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREKERTON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878. And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the time of the distribution. Dated this 8th day of October, 1877. W. H. BREKERTON, Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN. 1618

IN THE GOODS OF PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE.—Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE, late of Lille, France, who died at Canton, France, on the 10th day of December, 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to ANDRE DAMMANN, of Canton in the Empire of China, Merchant, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 26th day of October, 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said ANDRE DAMMANN at his address aforesaid or to the Undersigned WILLIAM HENRY BREKERTON, the Solicitor of the said ANDRE DAMMANN at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREKERTON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 1st day of February, 1878. And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day the said ANDRE DAMMANN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said ANDRE DAMMANN has then had notice; and that the said ANDRE DAMMANN will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim the said ANDRE DAMMANN has not had notice at the time of the distribution. Dated this 31st day of October, 1877. W. H. BREKERTON, Solicitor of the said Andre Dammann. 162

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS. Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr. ARROW has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 27, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, King Lung Street, will receive immediate attention. Hongkong, March 19, 1877. 1619

FOR SALE. LARGE TAKASIMA COAL, EX GODOWN, AT \$8 PER TON. Apply to THE G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, and East Point. Hongkong, October 24, 1877. 1624

FOR SALE. SHANGHAI CANTON. THE Desirable PROPERTY known as Lot No. 48, consisting of Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES and SILE GODOWN. For particulars, apply to G. M. SMITH, Canton. October 19, 1877.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE, EX STEAMSHIPS

"YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR," "CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

NEW SEASON'S (MAX) BUTTER. The First Shipment of Busch & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER. In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb. In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb. In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of CHOICE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, and American Family MESS STORES.—As per their JULY PRICE LIST. (All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC AND SONGS.

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4. California KNEE BOOTS. Dawson's Best London-made GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS. HORSE BLANKETS. Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS. BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS. ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS. HOT'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARRIED LINES. FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and Insertion of all Sizes. INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DELIVERY and SUCTION HOSE. Cabin Suspension LAMPS. Cabin CANDLESTICKS. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS. JAPANESE TOILET SETS. CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS. Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES. A Fine Assortment of DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY, BOOKS, NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c., Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

FOR SALE.

DANISH BEER. TUBORG FABRIKKER. \$7 per Case quart. \$9 per Case pint. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Sole Agents. Hongkong, November 7, 1877. 1627

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.—Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen. Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Shipping.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "YESO," Capt. S. ARNOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & Co. Hongkong, November 9, 1877. 1611

FOR MANILA. The Steamship "ZEMBALDA," Capt. CULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to J. Y. V. SHAW. Hongkong, November 9, 1877. 1612

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship "VENICE," Capt. RHODE, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 8 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, November 8, 1877. 1613

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship "HINDOSTAN," Capt. A. B. MACLAY, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY Next, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID BARNES, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, November 8, 1877. 1615

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels. FOR ADELAIDE (DIRECT.) The Clipper-ship "HARBINGER" will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 16th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, November 9, 1877. 1616

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The Portuguese Ship "ALFA," Captain Souza, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE & Co. Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Brig "SAN LORENZO," MANDARAGA, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, October 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Barkentine "ABIEL ABBOTT," J. CHASE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have early despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, October 19, 1877. 1619

FOR LONDON. The 100 A 1 British Barque "WOODVILLE," T. E. NELSON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, September 26, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 British Barque "CHOCOLATE," Capt. KENNETH, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, October 16, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. (To follow the Chocolate.) The A 1 British Barque "EMPRESS," Capt. SKINNER, will load here, and have a quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "COLORADO," INGRAHAM, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, November 3, 1877.

FOR HONOLULU. The A 1 American Ship "CHARTER OAK," STARKES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, November 3, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Ship "ISLES OF THE SOUTH," DENNETT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, October 10, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 100 tons splendid British Clipper Ship "STYDENHAM," A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The S/S L. I. German Ship "GILATNA," JARREN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 10, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION. VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale), on

MONDAY, the 31st December, 1877, at Noon, at their Sale Room, Praya Central,—

The following PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the Buildings erected thereon.

First.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Victoria, Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as the remaining portion of INLAND LOT No. 41, abutting on the North side thereof on a Public Road, and Measuring thereon 153 feet, on the South side thereof on Section 4 of the aforesaid Inland Lot No. 41 and Measuring thereon 75 feet and 55 feet, on the East side thereof on a Public Road, and Measuring thereon 88 feet, and on the West side thereof on a Close Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 201, and Measuring thereon 36 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 8,000 square feet, of which the Annual Crown Rent is \$73.01, together with the Messuages or Tenements standing thereon, at present leased by D. RUTTENBER, Esq.

Second.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in the Poko-fu-lum District of Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as FARM Lot No. 26, abutting on the North side thereof on Closes Registered in the Land Office as FARM Lots Nos. 18 and 20, and Measuring thereon 1,200 feet, on the South side thereof on Government Ground, and Measuring thereon 600 feet, on the East side thereof on a Water Course, and Measuring thereon 1,400 feet, and on the West side thereof on the Sea at high Water Mark, and Measuring thereon 700 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 22½ Acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is \$93.10.

And, All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in the Poko-fu-lum District of Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as FARM Lot No. 30, abutting on the South side thereof on a Close Registered in the Land Office as FARM Lot No. 29, on the East side thereof on the road to Aberdeen, and on the North and West sides thereof on a Water Course, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 3½ Acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is \$12; together with a quantity of Building Materials at present contained in and about the houses described as "Belmont" upon the aforesaid Lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed or Deeds of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. For further Particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, October 31, 1877. 1630

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready. No. II.—Vol. VI.—OF THE—

CHINA REVIEW. CONTAINS—

The Rhymes of the Shik-king. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. (Continued from Vol. V., page 387). The Wild Silk-worms of the Province of Shantung. Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from Vol. V., page 392). Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangai. Translations of Chinese School-books. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Notes and Queries.—Bankruptcy in China. The Share taken by Chinese and Europeans respectively in the Government of China. Laws of Sale amongst the Chinese. Studies in Words.—Roots Meaning One. The Character 利 Chinese Antiquity. Shin versus Shanghai. A Chinese Primer. A Rare Manchian Coin. Were Yao and Shun Historical Persons? Native Literature on Chinese Porcelain. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, October 31, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr WILLIAM LEGGIE as a PARTNER in my Business, which will henceforth be conducted under the Style of HUGHES & LEGGIE.
W. KERFOOT HUGHES.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. jal

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES AYTON MANN is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.
GEPP & Co.
Canton, November 1, 1877. jal

NOTICE.

THE Business of SHARE and GENERAL BROKER, hitherto conducted in my name, will now be carried on under the Style of COHEN & HEATON. Mr. ALEXANDER MACGLASHAN HEATON having This Day become a PARTNER therein.
CHAS. C. COHEN.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. jal

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. myl

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm by Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, June 1, 1877. del

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenlyon having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 2 p.m. To-day. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed after Consignees have signed the Average Bond by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1877. nol2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE "Inman" S. S. City of Limerick having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 1 p.m. To-day. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed after Consignees have signed the Average Bond by
BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 2, 1877. nol2

BRITISH BARQUE MELBREE, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 16, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. ANADYR.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by S. S. Anadyr, which is a new and powerful vessel, in connection with the above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 1 o'clock To-day, the 2nd Instant, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Underigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Fri. 24th, the 9th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.
S. S. POSEY,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 9, 1877.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND FORTKING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Milan Mail S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 22nd Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, November 6, 1877. nol2

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 8th December, at 9 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama with steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 5th December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, November 9, 1877. del

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHERTAIN, Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matchboxes, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....£120,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....75,000
Total Capital and Reserves.....£225,000
This date.....

Directors: F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq., J. C. KANG, Esq.,
M. F. EVANS, Esq., J. C. LEE, Esq.,
Secretaries: Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers: Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.
Agents in: HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates. Subject to a charge of 18% for interest on Shareholders' Capital. All the Profits of the Underigned Business will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE. POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining Third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MILNERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1876.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £20,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise, in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors: KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
Ho Sam, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
Doo Yee, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Fung, Merchant.
CHEUNG SHED YU, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, August 25, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, and 5, PRIMA TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to LANE, ORAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIM. Since Villa, Fok-fo-ling, Furnished. House No. 2, Seymour Terrace. Nos. 9 and 11, Queen's Road Central, with spacious Godowns attached, at present occupied by Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 13, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Office No. 1, D'Almeida Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

Intimations.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October. Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst.

Warrants will be delivered by the Underigned to the Shareholders, who will be required to present them to the Liquidators for the purpose of receiving their Shares. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th Instant, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.
Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent week's insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a discount of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

MANILA.

THE Underigned has This Day OPENED at this Port a BUSINESS, consisting of HOTEL, SHIP-CHANDLERY, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER, situated on the MOLE, facing the Bay. Fresh Provisions and Water supplied on the shortest notice.

EDWARD VERRILL, Manila, September 12th, 1877.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, MANILA. On the MOLE, near the Harbour-Master's Office, and within Ten Minutes' walk of the Merchants' Offices.

TABLE D'HOTE, BATHS, BILLIARDS, &c. EDWARD VERRILL, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Mr CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese.)

WATKINSON'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, 25 cents. China Mail Office.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally, and a more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Yü-tsun's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She K'ing*, by the Rev. E. J. Etzel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL. This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the "quaint" and "eccentric" necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 10,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, News, Local, Shipping, and Commercial News, and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chai Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Sui Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wan Kwai; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; Chow Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Homan; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Homan.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Chong Hong, Mook Kik Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yü Ching Chong, Spachow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yau Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hei, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chun Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningbo.—Mr. Sung Min Chae, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Yokohama.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Maritime Customs.

Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR DRIVERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. 1 Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 60 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 9), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each)

Hour, ... 10 cents. Half day, ... 35 cents. Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOKIN HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... \$5.00

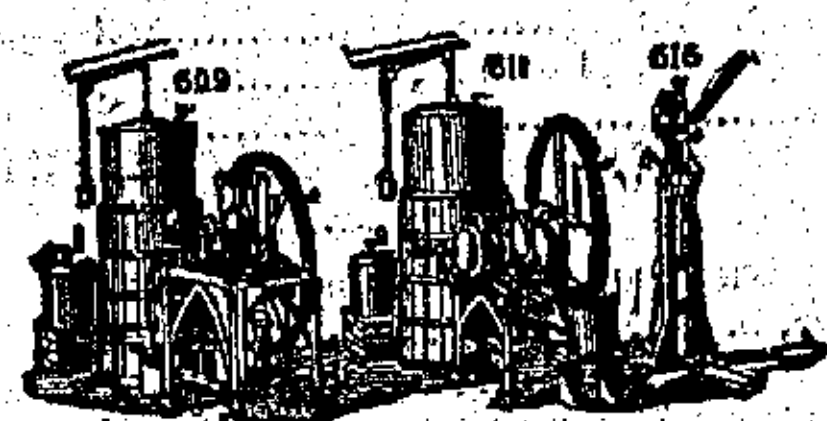
HAYWARD TYLER & Co.

The Oldest House in the Trade,
HAVE MADE AND SOLD

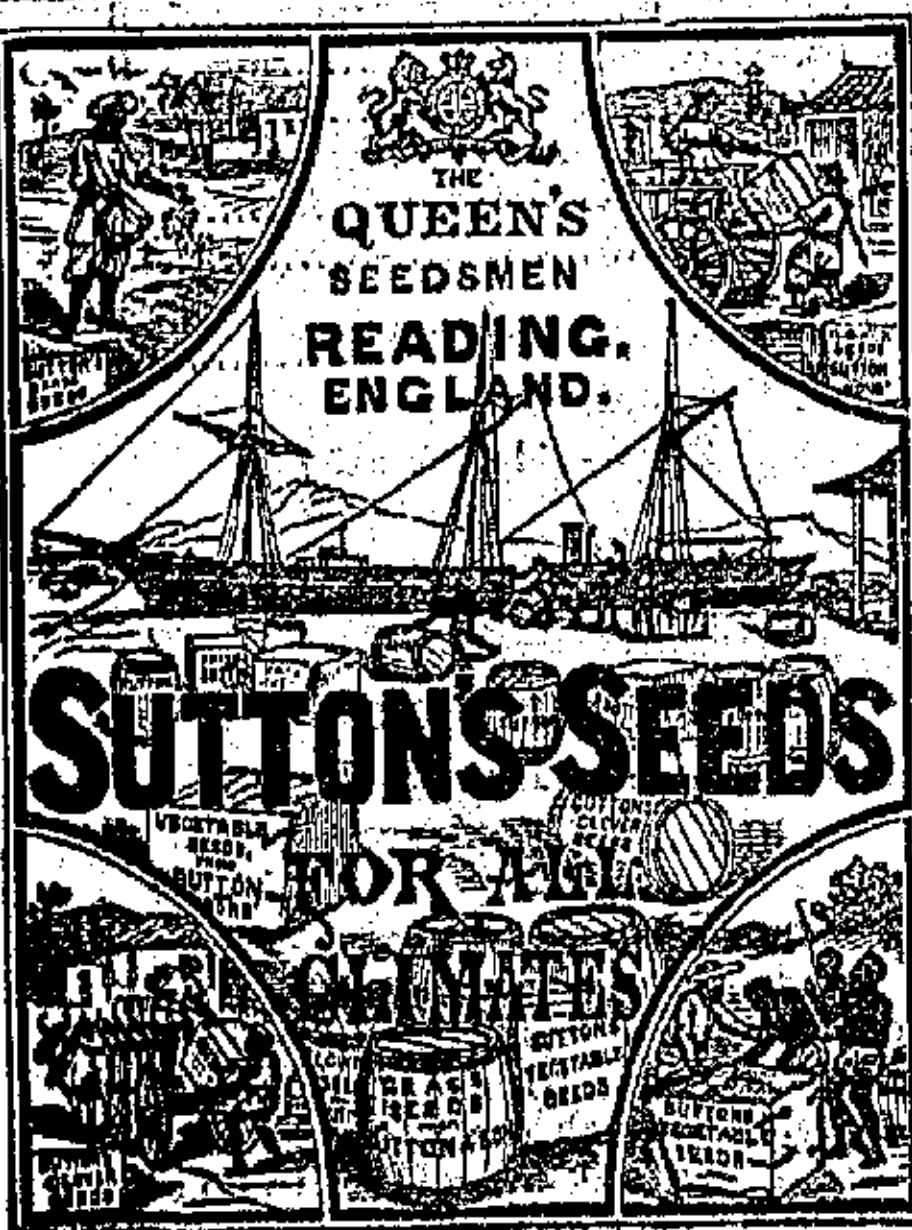
OVER 2,000

CONTINUOUS BEAM ACTION
SODA WATER MACHINES.

Complete Plants carefully packed
FOR EXPORT.



SODA WATER MACHINERY.
84 & 85, Whitecross Street, London.



SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry
and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the
Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, England.
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must
accompany every order.
8mo77 1m 1y 3mo78

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUTT
LATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 25, 50, AND 100,
50, 100, 250 AND 500 EACH.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH THE BOARD.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITH'S SOAP
(NON-MERCURIAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, & TABLES OF EACH.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
In Solid Blocks—24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288, 312, 336, 360, 384, 408, 432, 456, 480, 504, 528, 552, 576, 600, 624, 648, 672, 696, 720, 744, 768, 792, 816, 840, 864, 888, 912, 936, 960, 984, 1008, 1032, 1056, 1080, 1104, 1128, 1152, 1176, 1200, 1224, 1248, 1272, 1296, 1320, 1344, 1368, 1392, 1416, 1440, 1464, 1488, 1512, 1536, 1560, 1584, 1608, 1632, 1656, 1680, 1704, 1728, 1752, 1776, 1800, 1824, 1848, 1872, 1896, 1920, 1944, 1968, 1992, 2016, 2040, 2064, 2088, 2112, 2136, 2160, 2184, 2208, 2232, 2256, 2280, 2304, 2328, 2352, 2376, 2400, 2424, 2448, 2472, 2496, 2520, 2544, 2568, 2592, 2616, 2640, 2664, 2688, 2712, 2736, 2760, 2784, 2808, 2832, 2856, 2880, 2904, 2928, 2952, 2976, 3000, 3024, 3048, 3072, 3096, 3120, 3144, 3168, 3192, 3216, 3240, 3264, 3288, 3312, 3336, 3360, 3384, 3408, 3432, 3456, 3480, 3504, 3528, 3552, 3576, 3600, 3624, 3648, 3672, 3696, 3720, 3744, 3768, 3792, 3816, 3840, 3864, 3888, 3912, 3936, 3960, 3984, 4008, 4032, 4056, 4080, 4104, 4128, 4152, 4176, 4200, 4224, 4248, 4272, 4296, 4320, 4344, 4368, 4392, 4416, 4440, 4464, 4488, 4512, 4536, 4560, 4584, 4608, 4632, 4656, 4680, 4704, 4728, 4752, 4776, 4800, 4824, 4848, 4872, 4896, 4920, 4944, 4968, 4992, 5016, 5040, 5064, 5088, 5112, 5136, 5160, 5184, 5208, 5232, 5256, 5280, 5304, 5328, 5352, 5376, 5400, 5424, 5448, 5472, 5496, 5520, 5544, 5568, 5592, 5616, 5640, 5664, 5688, 5712, 5736, 5760, 5784, 5808, 5832, 5856, 5880, 5904, 5928, 5952, 5976, 6000, 6024, 6048, 6072, 6096, 6120, 6144, 6168, 6192, 6216, 6240, 6264, 6288, 6312, 6336, 6360, 6384, 6408, 6432, 6456, 6480, 6504, 6528, 6552, 6576, 6600, 6624, 6648, 6672, 6696, 6720, 6744, 6768, 6792, 6816, 6840, 6864, 6888, 6912, 6936, 6960, 6984, 7008, 7032, 7056, 7080, 7104, 7128, 7152, 7176, 7200, 7224, 7248, 7272, 7296, 7320, 7344, 7368, 7392, 7416, 7440, 7464, 7488, 7512, 7536, 7560, 7584, 7608, 7632, 7656, 7680, 7704, 7728, 7752, 7776, 7800, 7824, 7848, 7872, 7896, 7920, 7944, 7968, 7992, 8016, 8040, 8064, 8088, 8112, 8136, 8160, 8184, 8208, 8232, 8256, 8280, 8304, 8328, 8352, 8376, 8400, 8424, 8448, 8472, 8496, 8520, 8544, 8568, 8592, 8616, 8640, 8664, 8688, 8712, 8736, 8760, 8784, 8808, 8832, 8856, 8880, 8904, 8928, 8952, 8976, 9000, 9024, 9048, 9072, 9096, 9120, 9144, 9168, 9192, 9216, 9240, 9264, 9288, 9312, 9336, 9360, 9384, 9408, 9432, 9456, 9480, 9504, 9528, 9552, 9576, 9600, 9624, 9648, 9672, 9696, 9720, 9744, 9768, 9792, 9816, 9840, 9864, 9888, 9912, 9936, 9960, 9984, 10000.

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THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated
constitutions will discover that by
the use of this wonderful medicine there is
"Health for all." The blood is the foun-
tain of life, and its purity can be main-
tained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled
"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,
"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to
inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and
that I had the best medicines at the ser-
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a
short time I had many applicants, to whom
I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.
These are most useful to an explorer, as
possessing unmistakable purgative prop-
erties they create an undeniable effect upon
the patient, which satisfies him of their
value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad
breasts, and eruptions of all kinds. It
acts miraculously in healing ulcers, curing
skin diseases, and in arresting and
subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his
extraordinary travels in China, published
in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity
of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to
the people, and nothing could exceed their
gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,
butcher, and horse-feed poured in upon us,
until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment
was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,
and the demand became so great that I
was obliged to look up the small remaining
stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and
Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
FATTED MEATS AND FISH,
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
Yarmouth Bloater,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIL,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS and BACON, in Tins,
PRESERVED CHERRIES,
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
Plum Puddings,
LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
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BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

Virginia Shag Tobacco. York River Tobacco. Latakia Tobacco.
Birdseye. Carolina East. Oranoko.
Cut Cavendish. Havana Tobacco. Imperial.
Returns Tobacco. Persian. Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND "STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

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Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

CRITERION, American ship, Captain W. Lill.—Slemmen & Co.
ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wider & Co.
OLIVUNUM, British ship, Captain E. Shrewsbury.—Wider & Co.
FRISTOWER, British steamer, Capt. J. H. von Bergen.—Chinese.
GOLOARD, American ship, Captain Ingraham.—Russell & Co.
KATE CLARKE, British barque, Captain James Wilson.—Melchers & Co.
BROOKHALL, British ship, Captain H. Bates.—Russell & Co.
JACATRA, Dutch brig, Captain Dirksen.—Slemmen & Co.
CHARTER OAK, American ship, Captain Staples.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
RAJAMATTANURAI, British str., Captain Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient inducement offers.)
The 100 A 1 British Ship "ONEIDA,"
S. CHYKA, Commander, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, November 10, 1877.

BARK ELMSTONE, FROM LONDON.

CLAIMS against the above-named Vessel must be sent in to the Underwriter before Noon on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., after which time none will be entertained.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1877. no13

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9, 7 p.m. Diomed, British steamer, 1840, Jackson, Liverpool Sept. 20, via ports of call and Singapore Nov. 2, General.
—Bremen and 8000.
Nov. 10, China, German steamer, 648, Achermann, Shanghai Nov. 6, 11 a.m., General.
—Strasbourg & Co.
Nov. 10, West Stanley, British steamer, 922, Buchanan, Saigon Nov. 4, General.
—Strasbourg & Co.
Nov. 10, H.M.S. Curlew, Church, Foochow Nov. 8.
Nov. 10, Colombo, British barque, 384, H. Scherian, Macassar Sept. 12, General.
—Crutcher.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10, San Lorenzo, for Manila.
10, Fort, for Keelung.
10, Amoy, for Shanghai.
10, Emu, for Manila.
10, China, for Canton.
10, Japan, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Woodville, for London.
Lord of the Isles, for Takow.
Mavis, for Saigon.
Genetie, for Singapore.
H. S. Sandford, for New York.
Norma, for Swatow.
Yess, for Coast Ports.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per China, from Shanghai, Mrs. Copeland, Mr. Halman, and 39 Chinese.
Per West Stanley, from Saigon, 12 Chinese.
Per Diomed, from Liverpool, Mrs. White; 3 Europeans and 260 Chinese, from ports of call.

DEPARTED.

Per Emu, for Manila, 184 Chinese.
To DEPART.
Per Norma, for Swatow, 250 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Diomed reports: From Singapore to 15 N. had fine weather, remainder of passage fresh N.E. winds.
The German steamer China reports: Had fresh breeze from N.N.E. with rain as far as Turnabout, and from thence to port fine weather with moderate northerly winds. On the 8th passed the English Mail steamer off White Dog, and on the 9th P. & O. S. S. Malacca and O. & O. S. S. Oceania, both near the Lamcocks, and today passed S. S. Amoy off Tamtoe Island.
The British steamer West Stanley reports: Strong N.E. winds from Cape Padaran to arrival.
The British barque Colombo reports: On leaving till 10 N. and 180 E. had light S.W. winds and strong S.W. current, and from thence to Formosa light N.E. winds and remainder of passage strong N.E. monsoon.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—
Per NORMA, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 11th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per DIOMED, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 11th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per EMBERLADA, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Barque ANGOSTURA, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CALOUTTA.—
Per VENICE and HINDOSTAN, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE FRIGATE PACKET.

The French Frigate Packet AMANCO will be despatched from Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Mauritius, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suva, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 14th inst.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 15th inst.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m. when the Post Office closes entirely.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877. no15

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, Acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BREKIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Kitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Yess leaves for Coast Ports.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Emeralda leaves for Manila.
Goods per City of Limerick undelivered after this date subject to rent.
Goods per Glenlyon undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, November 13:—

Claims against the Elmstone must be sent in to the Agents before Noon.
3 p.m.—Venice leaves for Singapore, &c.
3 p.m.—Hindostan leaves for S'pore, &c.

FRIDAY, November 16:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Harbinger leaves for Adelaide.

FRIDAY, November 23:—

Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, December 6:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, December 31:—

Noon.—Sale of Ground and Buildings, at Messrs Lane, Crawford's Sale Room, Praya.

TUESDAY, January 15:—

Claims against the Estate of James Smith Ferries, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ESSENCE, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aromatic Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1877.

This fine of \$50 inflicted on a Chinese merchant at the Police Court yesterday for an evasion of the stamp duties may be expected to result in an increase of the revenue of the Colony during the ensuing year by at least several hundreds of dollars. Hitherto the Collector has found the greatest difficulty in detecting evasions of the duties, although perfectly well assured of their common occurrence, and this prosecution was in all probability one of the first fruits of the establishment of the Chinese Agency. A Chinese firm interested in the sale of the

stamps may be able to detect evasions of the Ordinance where a European official would discover nothing. It is surprising that Chinese merchants, well acquainted as they no doubt are with the requirements of the Ordinance, should be satisfied with unstamped documents, for the sake of their validity, if nothing else. The excuse offered in this case, that the defendant was in a hurry and forgot to affix the stamp, was too feeble to influence the decision of the Magistrate. A Chinaman is not the man to forget matters of this nature.

THE telegraphic news we publish to-day is not so adverse to the Turkish cause as might at first sight appear. Orhanis, on which Chekfat Pasha is said to be retreating, is at the foot of the Balkan mountains, about thirty-five miles to the north-east of Sophia, and on the main road leading from that place to Plevna. One of the objects of this retreat is no doubt to cover Sophia and close the route running through it and over the Balkans—a supposition which is further borne out by the statement that Orhanis has been strongly reinforced, probably from the army of the Balkans, or Adrianople. This is the first we have heard of Chekfat having left Plevna, to which place it will be remembered, he marched with a Turkish division to relieve Osman Pasha. That he actually entered Plevna with his supply of ammunition and provisions is shown by a telegram in the Times of the 28th September, asserting that "after bloody and obstinate engagements fought on his march from Orhanis to Plevna, Chekfat entered the latter place on the 22nd with reinforcements and a sufficient quantity of provisions and ammunition." The arrangement made may be that Chekfat retreats upon Orhanis, with as many men as could possibly be spared from Plevna, to ensure the safety of the Balkan passes, while Osman Pasha should remain and defend Plevna to the last, ultimately surrendering. It may be, or effecting a retreat upon Widin. The fact of the Russians sending as many men as possible from their left flank to Plevna seems to indicate they are bent upon surrounding the place with a vast force, and annihilating, either by capture or slaughter, the whole Turkish army enclosed. It is perhaps a fortunate circumstance for the Turks that Chekfat has succeeded in making good his retreat from the place; anyway, his troops can do as much service in defending the Balkans as they would be able to do in operating from Widin, presuming they were able to effect a retreat west of Plevna. Turkish affairs in Asia seem to be progressing from bad to worse. There appears to be no doubt now that the commander at Kara has negotiated for a capitulation—a step he would hardly take were the place well supplied with provisions and troops. Erzerum is also reported to have been evacuated by the Turks, probably because the fortifications of the place are not in a state to resist a Russian attack, and the Turkish Government cannot afford to have more of their Asiatic army taken prisoners. At least half of Muktar's army must have been destroyed or captured in the recent disastrous battle. Erzioghan, on which, and Trebizond, the Turkish forces are said to be retreating, is about forty miles to the west of Erzerum, on the main road leading from that place.

WE scarcely expected another decree just yet forbidding the cultivation of the poppy in China, but the Peking Gazette of the 13th October contains one, almost identical in terms with the one appearing in that venerable journal on the 26th September last year. The decree recites that the plant continues to be largely cultivated without authority in all parts of the province of Shensi, and the Governor of the province is directed to "institute an enquiry with all due diligence, making it his positive duty to forbid the practice without exception. Should the district officials continue to shew an absence of energy in the execution of their orders, and to be guilty of winking at the continuance of a practice of which they are well aware, they are to be forthwith rigorously denounced to the throne." This is the third or fourth decree of a similar nature that has been issued within the last five years. What the object of the Government in issuing them is may be difficult to divine, but certain it is that their only effect appears to be to increase the growth of the poppy. It is indeed asserted that Li Hung Chang absolutely encourages the cultivation of the plant, with much the same objects as those for which he extends a liberal helping hand to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. The question is whether the recent Imperial edict against opium smoking is to prove a similar force. We have very little doubt on our own minds that it will.

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was charged by P. C. Penn, No. 20, under the following circumstances. This morning shortly before 3 o'clock, he saw the defendant pass by Pok-tou-lum Station in rather a suspicious manner, and he thereupon took him into custody. A report had been made from Aberdeen of a burglarious attack having occurred about 2 a.m. near Aberdeen, by eight men who were armed, and that the burglar had taken flight to the water-side. Inspector Matheson, who was in charge of Aberdeen, came up at the time, and the defendant gave an unsatisfactory account of himself, so he was taken into custody. There were found on his person a number of pawn tickets, and 14 perouson caps, which he tried to conceal when searched. Remanded till the 10th inst.

SUPREME COURT. IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr Justice Snowdon.)
Nov. 10, 1877.

Botalbo v. Ho Ahn, \$500.—The adjourned hearing of this case was proceeded with this morning, when Mr Danby was examined for the defendant, from whose evidence it was found that there was some difference in the witness' and Mr Wilson's measurements of the whole area of Section A of Inland lot No. 402. The case was further adjourned till 10.30 on Monday, to enable Mr Danby to measure the ground again, so as to be positive on the point.

Mr Francis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Brereton for the defendant.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr Justice Snowdon.)
November 10, 1877.

THE "HELVION" CASE.

Motion for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

This was a motion arising out of the detention of certain seamen belonging to the American ship *Helvion*, in Gaol, under the Magistrate's commitment for desertion from their ship.

Mr Francis, instructed by Mr Denny, appeared to make the application on behalf of a seaman named Samuel Clarke.

This was a test case, and the decision in one would answer the purpose of the others.

Mr Francis said this was a motion for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* on behalf of a seaman named Samuel Clarke, a prisoner now under detention in the Victoria Gaol, under a commitment of one of the Police Magistrates, who committed him under Ordinance No. 4 of 1860. "An ordinance to prevent the desertion of seamen belonging to foreign ships and vessels." Samuel Clarke was a British subject and was a seaman on board the American ship *Helvion*, now in the harbour of this Colony. He left the vessel on the 21st October last, was arrested on the 22nd and was brought before the Magistrate on the 27th. The investigation was continued by adjournments until yesterday (9th November), when he was ordered to be detained in Victoria Gaol, subject to the order of the master of the *Helvion* or of the U.S. Consul, for the purpose of being sent on board, the period of such detention not to exceed three months. Mr Denny, who constructed the learned counsel, had taken objection to Ordinance 4 of 1860 being acted upon, inasmuch as that Ordinance was as a matter of fact repealed, so far as seamen of American ships were concerned, by the Act of Parliament of 16 Viet. Ch. 26, Section 2, "If any seaman belonging to the crew of any foreign ship or vessel shall desert himself from his duty while such ship or vessel is lying within any Harbour or Roadstead of Hongkong it shall and may be lawful for any Constable, or for the master or person in charge of the ship, or for any one specially deputed by such master or person in charge, to arrest such seaman without warrant, and convey him before a Justice of the Peace, and in case such seaman shall refuse to return to his duty on board the said ship or vessel, or shall not give a sufficient reason for such refusal, the Justice may order such seaman to be put forcibly on board the ship or vessel to which he may belong, or to be confined in any Gaol or other place of security within the Colony, for any period until he can be put on board his ship at her departure from the port, or until he shall be demanded by the master of the ship or by the Consul of the country to which the ship may belong; provided always, that in the absence of such demand, demand, exceed three months." Now the Act 16 Viet. Ch. 26, was an act for the apprehension and surrender of deserting seamen, and the recital therein stated that its operation should extend only to such countries which had extradition treaties with Great Britain. The date of this Act was 17th June 1852, and was consequently two years later than our local ordinance. Section 2 of the Act provided for the arrest and surrender of seamen belonging to foreign vessels, but there were attached to such arrest and surrender two conditions precedent, viz., there must be an Order in Council reciprocating the surrender of such seamen, and there must be an Order in Council notifying that the Act was extended to such a country. Now Her Majesty's Government had made such reciprocal arrangements with a great many countries, but the United States of America was not one of them. Mr Denny had filed an affidavit, and it was before the Court.

His Lordship asked how Mr Francis could arrive at the conclusion that there was no Order in Council in reference to America.

Mr Francis replied that Mr Denny had made proceedings had applied to the U. S. Consul to produce any such declaration, and he could not do so. In the "Colonial Office List" also, among the Rules and Regulations, there was a short recital of all the countries in favour of which Orders in Council had been issued for extending the provisions of the Act to them, and the United States of America was not amongst them. Therefore he submitted that no seaman leaving an American ship could be arrested in this Colony. He also submitted for the purpose of this application that the commitment of the man to Gaol was not for the purpose of punishment, but for detention only, and that the magisterial inquiry was ministerial only and not judicial. He likewise contended that this Ordinance was repugnant to the Imperial Act, and was overridden by it. As no arrest could be made except by powers conferred by an Act of Parliament or local Ordinance, and as this Ordinance was virtually repealed, the seamen of the *Helvion* could not be arrested or detained, and the condition precedent not having been complied with, it was shown by the absence of any order in Council that the non-observance of an extradition

treaty with the United States of America in regard to warrants was not looked into at the point, but asked why Mr Francis did not give notice of appeal, because no *Habeas Corpus* could be issued for persons detained under criminal process.

Mr Francis did not think he could appeal, as this Ordinance did not provide for appeal.

His Lordship said that, under the Code, appeal could be made against decisions of the Magistrate.

Mr Francis admitted that he was in error on this point, but pointed out the danger of this course, in that the Captain might demand his men before the appeal could be heard.

His Lordship said he only threw out this suggestion, and it seemed to him the safest course to take was to give notice of appeal as well, because he could not say without looking into the case, how far the point of detaining under a criminal process would affect the question.

Mr Francis remarked that the man could not be said to be detained under a criminal process, as his commitment to Gaol was simply for safe custody for the purpose of extradition, and not for punishment, as he had committed no breach of English law by deserting from an American ship. Mr Francis then instanced the case of *Kwok Aing*, who was committed to Gaol in a similar way—for the purpose of being surrendered to another country.

His Lordship said there was sufficient ground before the Court to entitle Mr Francis to the writ, which he would make returnable at noon on Monday, when the Chief Justice could also be present.

Mr Francis then observed that he had two other points for the Court. They were these: that the notice of the Ordinance to be in operation—the Magistrate had power to order seamen deserting from American ships to return to their vessels—the Magistrate was bound under the terms of the Ordinance to investigate into the grounds the men had to advance for deserting and refusing to go back to their ships, as the leaving of their ships was not desertion. In the case here, the ground for desertion and refusal to return was alleged inhumanity at sea, and general ill-treatment of such a nature that would justify their refusal to go back. The Magistrate here refused to investigate into the point of alleged inhumanity on the ground that the Consul had gone into it, and had certified to him that there was no ground for the complaint. He also refused to allow the men to be examined as witnesses for each other. Six or seven men were brought before him charged together with desertion, and he denied the present applicant, Samuel Clarke, the privilege of calling them as witnesses for him. There was one man Carson who left the ship at a different time, arrested at a different time, yet the Magistrate would not allow him to be examined as a witness for Clarke on the ground that he was charged with a joint offence, at least charged jointly with the others, in other words he was charged before him on a joint indictment. Mr Francis also contended that on the face of it, the Commitment was bad, because the warrant stated that the defendants did unlawfully leave and desert their vessel. Now to desert from an American ship was no breach of English law, and consequently there was no jurisdiction to try the case.

The Court granted the application, the writ to be returnable on Monday next at noon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1877.

Sir,—I noticed a paragraph in your paper of last night referring to the case of the Police Constable Abdul Kuzah. You say "P. C. Abdul Kuzah No. 604 has had his case reheard to-day, when the fine imposed on him for being found in a gambling house was remitted, he having been already punished for the same act as an offence against police discipline."

P. C. 604 was first tried with the other offenders for having been found in a gambling house. He was convicted and fined for that offence.

He was secondly charged for his breach of police discipline in respect of the same act, and besides being heavily fined was heavily abused by the Police Magistrate.

When brought up yesterday, this second conviction and punishment should have been quashed, being bad because of the first conviction. A blunder in convicting and punishing a man a second time for the same offence won't make his first conviction faulty. In trying to repair his first blunder, the Magistrate consequently committed a second and a worse one.

4. The man is now entitled, through those blunders, to his liberty.

5. The Constable was off duty when found in the gambling house. He is not committed to an offence against police discipline, for which the punishment is 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour and forfeiture of pay.

6. The man has been punished for a breach of duty as a Police Constable, and is, in his office, guilty of nothing of the kind. He is simply made a fool of himself when off duty.

Yours in haste,

LEX.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

Moved apparently by the representations which have been made to him of the extent of the misery in Shanghai, and of the capacity of the official underlings engaged in distributing grain, the Emperor has appointed a high official named Yen Ken-ming, formerly a Vice-President of the Board of Works at Peking, to travel "throughout the afflicted region, and to superintend with all due diligence, the administration of the relief agencies."

The *Higo News* hears that the Japanese are foretelling that some serious elemental disturbance, such as a tidal wave, is to be looked for between the 16th and 17th of November. It does not know on what theory base their calculation, but it is noteworthy that between the 16th and 17th the earth passes through what is called the meteoric belt.

The C. C. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Haining*, Captain McClure, which arrived in port on Thursday, broke her propeller, in the Gulf of Pechili, on the upward passage to Tientsin. She was able, however, without assistance, to reach Taku, where she discharged her cargo. The *Sin Nanyang*, belonging to the same Company, returning from Tientsin, took her in tow and brought

her safely down, arriving at Woosung early on Thursday morning. The *Haining* steamed up the River with her own power, and went to the Tung-ka-doo dock, where the necessary repairs were at once commenced. It is expected that she will be ready to proceed North again on Sunday.

Japan.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* is glad to hear from good authority that the number of cholera cases is rapidly diminishing, and that the mortality among those taken ill is decreasing. At present three hundred and ten persons are under treatment, of whom it is perhaps not unlikely the majority may recover. As an instance of the influence of custom, and to show how hard it is to overcome long established ideas on certain points, the *Sun* mentions that the Japanese Trade Dollar is at present one and a half per cent discount with Mexican. And the prejudice in favor of the latter, in spite of the anomalous character of the coinage, is sufficient to hold the market against the guaranteed silver currency of the country, than which no finer specimens exist. For some time, indeed, until very recently, even Japanese gold yen were at a discount with Mexican, and it is only owing to the late demand for gold that has caused them to rise so in the market.

THE "ANNIE W. WESTON" IN A TYPHOON.

(Japan Herald.)

The American barque *Annie W. Weston* has put back in consequence of damage to cargo during the typhoon of the 11th Oct. Captain Winsor informs us that on the 10th Oct. the weather looked threatening with a falling barometer, and on the morning of the 11th he deemed it necessary to reduce sail and lower topsails and close-reefed fore-sail, but at 9 o'clock the storm burst upon them (the wind being then from the S.W.), and the vessel was thrown upon her beam ends, where she remained for twelve hours, although every means, such as jettisoning cargo and boxing riggers, were used to right her. On the vessel righting, Capt. Winsor found 64 feet of water in the hold, and immediately set the hands to work at the pumps, which occupied them until the morning of the 14th, during which time it blew hard from the westward, and as the vessel lay over on her starboard side (which was to windward), and the heavy seas were coming with great force over the deck. At last they freed the ship of water, and righted her. The men, owing to the example set them by their Captain, (although half fainting from the fatigue at times) worked with a will with one exception, a sailor named Manning, who joined the vessel in Cardiff and has been in jail here for misconduct. This man was put on board in iron, and when the ship left on the 8th October he was ordered to duty by the captain, but refused. He was then re-ironed and kept in confinement. On the 11th Captain Winsor let him free, and ordered him to assist the others to save the vessel and their own lives; yet the man refused, and through the whole of the struggle against wind and water would not assist his comrades although at liberty, and seeing them drop one by one from sheer exhaustion at the pumps. While the ship still lay on her beam ends, the water forced its way into the cabin, destroying Mrs. Winsor's and her husband's clothing and effects, entering the store lockers and getting down among the cargo, which is badly damaged. The day after the vessel left here for Europe, Andrew Tyson and Thomas Thompson, seamen, were taken ill of cholera, both dying in the course of thirty hours afterwards. Altogether the *Annie W. Weston* has had a succession of disasters during the last ten days, rarely experienced by any vessel; and the master and crew may be congratulated by the owners of the ship in having brought her safely into port with little damage to the vessel herself, only the deck-house and part of the bulwarks being stove in, which is but trifling considering the fearful weather she experienced.

THE STRAITS.

(Straits Times.)

Macassar, 28th September.—During the night between the 16th and 17th of October the Australian three-masted schooner *Julia Riets*, struck on a reef near Wangi Wangi, and was soon in a hopeless condition; she had a cargo of tea from China and was bound to Port Adelaide. The Captain and two sailors reached the island of Buton in a boat, after 40 hours' rowing, where Captain Rott of the steamer *Karang* was requested to go to bring away the crew of the lost vessel, and to ascertain her condition. Of the crew of the *Julia Riets*, who were nine in number, the six then still on the wreck were taken on board the *Karang* on the 21st, and conveyed to Macassar with the three who had been landed in Buton. Nothing could be saved from the tea-ship or her cargo.

Macassar, 2nd October.—This morning the wreck of the *Julia Riets* and the cargo to be found in her at Wangi Wangi brought 745 guineas at public auction. About 104 cases of petroleum in a sea-damaged condition were sold in lots at the same auction at an average of about four guineas per case.

It is officially reported from Achen on the 20th September, that the Assistant Resident had been conferring with the Chinese authorities at Kotia Rajah, for the purpose of making of land to Chinese immigrants. Proposals to effect this will have to be made to Government. The object is to obtain a more settled Chinese population at Kotia Rajah, and for the sake of the public health and security, to induce them to cultivate those lands to which there is very little probability that the original population will ever return.

THE "VILLE DE LILLE" IN A TYPHOON.

The *Higo News* has been favoured by Captain Conner, of the British barque *Ville de Lille*, which arrived at Higo diastem in tow of the *Kokonyo Maru* on Monday last, with the following report:—

Left Nagasaki on the 8th, bound for Kobe with Government stores. Nothing special occurred until the 10th, when there being a strong gale and the weather having a very threatening appearance, the pumps were looked to; barometer 29.80. October 11th, a fresh gale from E.S.E. with dark squally weather, lightning to the S.E. and N.E. and barometer falling. Took in sail and by 4 a.m. had the ship under lower force and main topsails; barometer 29.40. At 5 a.m. wore ship to head off the shore, and lost lower force topsail in doing so. 6 a.m., barometer 29.60, and gale blowing with great fury, the gale being blown into shivers by the iron davits bending like reeds. Lower main topsail then away, leaving ship under bare poles. Ship fell off and shipped a heavy sea, filling decks and deluging cabin, washing everything about and doing much damage. At 7 a.m. barometer 29.65, drift and spray perfectly blinding. At 8 a.m. barometer 29.65 and vibrating two or three tenths. Ship so much on her beam ends that the lee rail was not visible, the waterway seams opening badly. Cut away foremast with great difficulty, the lee side of the deck being full of water. After the foremast went, the ship recovered, and a few minutes afterwards the mainmast broke short off by the deck, smashing the pumps, and got under ship's bottom and pounded heavily before we could clear away the wreck. At 9 a.m. the wind died, sea terrific, breaking on board and filling decks. At 9.15 a.m. wind came from W.S.W. and blew as hard as ever, the sky becoming as dark as before. At 11.30 a.m. got all the broken spars clear, barometer going up fast, being 29.80 at noon and continuing to rise, the gale moderating. Got a temporary pump rigged, and by 6 p.m. had got the ship dried out. At 7 p.m. had made S.W. Misaki light, bearing N.E., distant about 18 miles, the current setting to the E. very strong. October 18th, still gale from W. by S., all hands rigging jury masts. October 18th, at 6 a.m. calm; sent a boat towards land to procure assistance. At 8 p.m. fell in with the S. S. *Yokohama Maru*, Captain Hubbard, bound for Yokohama,

which came to our assistance and towed us into Rodney Bay. On 21st October, the S.S. *Kokonyo Maru*, Captain Hussey, bound from Yokohama to Kobe, came alongside and towed us into Kobe.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Sept. 28th.

I never expected to record, or hear of, an action for breach of copyright in bonnet-shapes, but one has actually been brought. I mentioned to you in my last the new "old" shape of bonnets, called the "Peg Woffington." Well, Madame Louise, or rather Miss Louise Best, of Regent Street, has brought an action against Messrs. Bright, Leslie, and Martin, wholesale bonnet-makers, for pirating the "Peg Woffington," which, it appears, is "registered."

I suppose we shall soon have all the tailors registering their particular cut of pantaloons. Talking of pantaloons, don't be surprised if that form of Bloomer, after adopted by French vicereines should, after all, conquer London; it has already invaded it. A girl of about 16 or 17, not very pretty, but sharply dressed in vicereine costume complete, with tri-colour waist and sash, takes up her daily position in the east side of Piccadilly Circus, selling French journals; and the curiosity and admiration she excites among fashionable spectators must result sooner or later in imitation. But if Englishwomen are attracted and fascinated by this duplicate of Patti, as the latter appears in the *Figlia del Reggimento*, Frenchmen are more attracted by a shop-window a hundred yards further down Regent Street, in the Quadrant, where half the window is filled with rows of photograph-portraits of Prince Louis Napoleon of Chislehurst, and occasionally labelled "Napoleon IV." French Imperialists must be numerous in London, for there is always a small mob of them making delighted comments around this window.

I heard to-day of a queer speculation into which it has entered the head of a well-known Indian officer to embark for America (I was assured) telegraphed to America for either a pound-weight, or quarter-measure (I am not sure which) of Colorado beetles. So far as multitudes are concerned, it does not much matter, for I fancy either a pound or a quarter-measure would comprise a million or so of beetles. Of course you will have understood that the beetles are to be dead. He has at the same time contracted for an immense number of little glass bulbs, about the size of a revolver-bullet. Into each of these bulbs he will insert a dried Colorado beetle, and the bulb will then be closed by a screw stopper, headed by a small ring—ring and stopper to be, like the rest of the bulb, of glass—so that the whole may be worn on a watch-chain or *choker*, if desired. I am told that, complicated as these bulbs may seem from my description, they will be supplied at no more than half a crown the gross, i.e., less than a farthing apiece. The beetle will cost next to nothing, so that the most considerable expenditure is in the telegram which orders them. A very moderate sale of these strange ornaments, at even a half-penny each, would, it is calculated, cover all expenses; and the ingenious speculator intends to charge a penny. He is said to be quite confident of turning a thousand pounds by the venture. I wish he may get it.

Considerable commotion was created among city men by the announcement that Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, the senior partner in Coutts', had "seemed to have any concern or interest in that Bank from the 8th instant." It is no secret that Mr. E. Marjoribanks was eliminated from the management of the Bank because his unbounded extravagance made his alliance with it no longer a source of strength. People wonder how Mr. Marjoribanks can have got through such an immense fortune as he unquestionably once had. There is no doubt, I believe, that his income at one time was not less than £50,000 a year. It is not known that Mr. Marjoribanks either played or betted, and not doing these things, he must have found it one world of trouble, really hard work to keep down such a fortune as his by any

spending. But he seems to have managed it. It might be thought that the credit of Coutts' must suffer from such a collapse of its senior partner. The very reverse, however, is the case. Their prompt satisfaction of the spendthrift member is held to show only the wise jealousy of the Governors of Coutts' regarding the fair fame of the establishment, and the vigorous character of their government. The reputation of the firm stands, if possible, higher than ever. Coutts' in fact, is far and away at the head of the West-end private Banks; and marches step-by-step abreast even with the London and Westminster. I believe it is still the only private Bank which pays interest on the balances of depositors. And nobody, even among anxious rivals, ever dreams of suspecting that Coutts' pays for its popularity in profit; it is a matter of its universal acknowledgment that the great Bank is as prosperous as it is enterprising and liberal.

A panic of wide diffusion is that which prevails among the holders of gas-shares, especially of shares in the gas companies of London. The dread is not merely lest Parliament should sanction the buying up of the Metropolitan companies by the Metropolitan Board of Works, for in that case the companies would be sure of fully as much compensation as they deserve. The fear is lest coal gas should be altogether superseded as a means of illumination. The considerable town of Romford in Essex has been for some time lighted by petroleum, as a sensible gain both in economy and effectiveness, and the important city of Bristol is now following suit. It is, however, against electricity, as the most threatening rival, that the people who have been for years drawing their gas-dividends of 10, 12, and 15 per cent look with most disgust. There is a widespread persuasion that the practical (i.e. the economical) difficulties which have hitherto impeded the general application of the electric light to street illumination are on the eve of solution.

What do you think of the advice of Mr. Macdonald (the working-man's member for Stafford) to working-men—that, in order to keep up wages by keeping up prices by keeping down production, working-men should be non-working-men for two or three days a week? A simpler plan still would be to burn existing stocks!

A correspondent writes to the *Times* concerning the death of Constantine Kanaris. His epitaph was written by Wilhelm Müller, who has been dead fifty years, and it was translated into English by Professor Aytoun at least thirty years ago. The undying hatred of the Turks expressed in it, and the increasing practice of torpedo warfare, make it not inappropriate to the events of the present day.

I am Constantine Kanaris.
I who lie beneath this stone,
Thine into the air in thunder
Have the Turkish galleys blown.

In my bed I died—a Christian,
Hoping straight with Christ to be;
Yet one earthly wish I buried
Deep within the grave with me;

That upon the open ocean,
When the third Armada came,
Thou and I had died together,
Whirled aloft on wings of flame!

The way to make war vessels proof against powder and torpedoes appears to be to build them keel upwards—at least we may judge so by the futile efforts of Her Majesty's naval engineers to blow up the hull of the unfortunate vessel *Fores*, which capsized after coming into disastrous collision with the *Avonclerk*. The hull is giving much trouble, and lies in the Channel in the route of homeward vessels, and already there have been several narrow escapes of fouling her. Yet each attempt to blow up the hull has failed. There is no finding a hull of a vessel worth tugging home; but of all property the salvage of a wreck seems least cared for. Everybody concerned in a wreck—provided, of course, all lives are saved and the vessel and cargo duly insured—seems to be better satisfied with a total loss than an uncertain issue over which there is sure to be a prolonged dispute and an uncertain distribution.

Of all the singular revelations we have been treated to at Bow Street lately, one of the most curious was that made by Detective-Sergeant Von Tornow. This sentimental policeman deposed that in July last, being annoyed at a charge preferred against him of having drunk champagne with Kurr in a public-house in the Euston Road, he absented himself from his duties without leave, and started for Germany "to go home to his mother." This the sergeant added, was not "absconding," it was only "being disgusted."

His superior, it seems, were so struck by this proof of one of Von Tornow's sensitive nature and filial affection, that they sent him money to Germany wherewith to return to England. This he accordingly did, and at the present moment his feelings are so calmed down that, oblivious of the Fatherland and Frau Von Tornow's pickled cabbage, he is now again anxiously discharging his duties at Scotland Yard. The idea of such a creature as a detective having a mother at all is sufficiently engaging; but that Col. Henderson should condone this desertion, and actually go out of his way to implore him to tear himself from his mamma, and come back to his own forgiving bosom, strikes one with an awful admiration one finds it difficult to express.

Cats are supposed by many persons to be wild animals who may be destroyed without compunction or fear of consequences if found trespassing on enclosed premises in search of prey. This is a popular delusion. Cats, however mischievous, cannot be shot or otherwise killed with impunity by those who are not their owners, and a case heard at the Bromsgrove county court last week is instructive on this point. A professor of music in that place was sued by a neighbour for the sum of £2, the alleged value of a cat shot by the defendant. The plaintiff said "he bred the cat, which was a grey-and-white Tom." He had been told that it was worth £5, but he valued it at £2 only. The defendant admitted that he had shot the cat because it had been mowing down five chickens and a pheasant out of his garden; although the garden was walked in and fenced with wire netting. The judge observed that in point of law the defendant was not justified in killing the cat; but he was of opinion that a cat that had mischievous propensities and was given to destroy neighbours' property was not valuable, but rather a burden on its owner, and that the damage, therefore, was reduced to nothing. No greater satisfaction could be imagined than a cat that was simply a source of annoyance to its

owner's neighbour. He was bound to give a verdict for the plaintiff, but would assess the damage at sixpence only, and ordered costs to be paid on that amount. If Prince Bismarck is a superstitious man, he must just now be feeling a little uneasy. "A popular prophecy has been current in Germany for the last seven years, to the effect that the Chancellor will die just three times thirty days after the decease of 'a great French statesman, distinguished for his military writings.'"

Dead Letters.

Butcher, O., No. 437, Brennan Street,
San Francisco, 1

Cade, F. A., B. I. S. N. Co's S.S.
Cashmere, Aden, 1

Dorabjee, P., Bombay, 1

Dupart, Miss F., Hotel Suisse, No. 2,
Quai des Casernes, Havre, France, 1

Elliot, Miss F. G., 136, Forbes St., Wool-
loomoolin, Sydney, N.S.W., 1

Fitzpatrick, J., 5124, Rich St., San
Francisco, California, 1

Fenske, F. M., Berlin, 1

Finley, J., No. 26, Forsyth Street,
London, 1

Francis, R., London, 1

Gierichino, M., Oufour, 1

Hargrave, T., Barmondsey, London, 1

Hull, Miss C. M., 89, Warwick Rd.,
London, 1

Harrison, Thos., Sydney, 1

Hammill, C. H., Sydney, 1

Holliday, Miss E. M., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1

Johnston, 2nd Officer of the *Navigateur*,
Maru, London, 1

McArthur, Mrs. E., 184, Brown St.,
Glasgow, 1

Mullins, H. B., 65, Varick Street, New
York, U.S.A., 1

Manuel, R., Omaha, 1

Rogers, Mrs., Highland House, St.
Peter's Rd., England, 1

Rhodocanek, H. I. E. the Prince, 454,
Park Lane, London, 1

Stimpson, H. R., The Post Office, Hong-
kong, 1

Tomas, N., Yacht *Gutierrez*, Suez, Egypt, 1

Underwood, D. G., Tutuorin, 1

Wadsworth, Steward of the Japanese S.S.,
Takasago Maru, London, 1

"The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressees cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers."

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 8th November, 1877.

A KANSAS editor heads his war news *Cassapapilla*. He does this because he wants the Russians to purify the Turks.

A young lady had coquetted until the victim was completely exhausted. He rose to go away. She whispered, as she accompanied him to the door, "I shall be at home next Sunday evening." "So shall I," he replied.

WHEN a fascination (observes *Mayfair*) the tuncal exercises upon some man's mind! Admiral Rous once told a Parliamentary committee that, in his opinion, there was no pleasanter society than that to be met with upon the racetrack, and that the society of racing men was to him the most delightful in the world. Napoleon III. held much the same opinion, and thought the best training a man could have who aspired to a throne was to associate with English sportsmen, and especially with the leading men on the turf. Lord George Bentinck thought it the best training a man could have for the House of Commons; Lord Palmerston, Derby, and Melbourne were themselves emphatically "men of stable minds"; and Mr. Disraeli was, in his salad days, one of the most regular attendants at Tattersall's and Newmarket, where Lord Harrington is now, to the disgust of all "earnest" Radicals, in training for the leadership.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, November 10, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Pains, cash, \$720

Old Pains, cash, None

New Benares, cash

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents and are, for Letters, per two ounces, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	12 cents per 2 oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters,	16 cents per 2 oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	8 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redressed correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Letters,	22	26
Registration,	4	12
Newspapers,	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10

Asiatic, Panama:—

Letters,	16	34	38
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	8	10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters,	12	16	20
Registration,	8	12	12
Newspapers,	2	4	6
Books & Patterns,	4	6	8

Bahamas, Hayti:—

Letters,	14	34	38
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	8	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,	30	46	50
Newspapers,	6	6	8
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12
Registration,	12	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	6	8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—

Letters,	26	34	38
Newspapers,	6	4	6
Books & Patterns,	14	8	10
Registration,	12	None.	None.

to British and Union West Indies only:—

Letters,	26	34	38
Newspapers,	6	4	6
Books & Patterns,	14	8	10
Registration,	12	None.	None.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 14.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Letters,	2	2	2
Registration,	2	2	2
Newspapers,	2	2	2
Books & Patterns,	2	2	2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz:—(Hongkong, Macao, Porto of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship):—

Letters,	4	2	2
Registration,	4	2	2
Newspapers,	4	2	2
Books & Patterns,	4	2	2

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Letters,	8	2	2
Registration,	8	2	2
Newspapers,	8	2	2
Books & Patterns,	8	2	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to the title and date of publication of the newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain; or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, &c.

Whether such binding, &c. be loose or unattached, as also rollers in the case of printed or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or a greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise) unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly unprinted; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easily examined. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so

as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of older down, raw, or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or hosiery are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such:—

Metals, such as: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal, or ore, provided that a manner as to afford guarded in so secure a manner as to afford the complete protection to the contents of the complete protection to the contents of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone:—

the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Macedonia, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to 11.30 A.M.—Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15, Nov. 29, Dec. 13, 1877.

Leave Batavia, Oct. 1, Dec. 13, 1877.

Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12, Dec. 14, 1877.

Sydney, Oct. 31, Jan. 12, 1878.

Melbourne, Nov. 6, Jan. 18, 1878.

Adelaide, Nov. 12, Jan. 24, 1878.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal communications shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon; but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Preparation of Correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), Schoolmistresses may send half-price letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of

Letters. The public is reminded that in China and Japan, there is no such thing as a Free Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by postmen attempting

to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage, than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Parcels.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Parcel. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange.

The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day, and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.	
Up to £25.....	18 cents.
" £25.....36 "	
" £36.....54 "	
" £54.....72 "	

Local Money Orders.

Up to \$25.....	15 cents.
" \$25.....30 "	
" \$30.....45 "	
" \$45.....60 "	

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission.

In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Nov. 9, 1877.

Late Pay.

Late Pay.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore K, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.
6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bombay	5	Briscoe	Brit.	740	Oct. 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Camoes	2	Scott	Brit.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Ahchoong		
Cheung Hook Kian	2	Scott	Brit.	95	Oct. 31	Man Hing		Sands' Slip
China	5	Ackermann	Ger.	648	Nov. 10	Slanssen & Co.	Canton	To-day
Diomed	5	Johnson	Brit.	1240	Nov. 9	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-day
Emmy	2	Blanco	Span.	423	Nov. 7	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-day
Fame	6	Stopani	Brit.	117	Nov. 7	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		Tug Plying
Fernow	5	Bergen	Brit.	700	Oct. 7	Chinese	Swatow	Sands' Slip
Golden Horn	5	Alton	Brit.	1023	Nov. 3	Vm. Pustan & Co.	Shanghai	at daylight
Hindostan	5	MacAvish	Brit.	991	Oct. 30	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	13th, 3 p.m.
Kjoberhava	5	Jerlehan	Dan.	701	Nov. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Mariveles	2	Munoz	Span.	553	Oct. 18	Remedios & Co.		
Norma	2	Walker	Brit.	608	Nov. 8	Kwok Ahchoong	Swatow	To-morrow
Pacific	2	Petersen	Ger.	500	Nov. 5	Remedios & Co.	South Pacific Islands	
Panay	2	Goyenechea	Span.	500	Nov. 30	Remedios & Co.		
Rajasthanian	2	Roberts	Brit.	933	Nov. 2	Yun Fat Hong		
Sea Gull	2	Roberts	Brit.	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company		
Strathairn	2	Cassock	Brit.	1236	Nov. 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Venice	2	Rhodes	Brit.	1271	Oct. 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	13th, 3 p.m.
W. Corcoran & Vries	2	Rhodes	Brit.	334	June 4	G. McEwan		Repairing
West Stanley	2	Runciman	Brit.	982	Nov. 10	Slanssen & Co.		
Yesso	2	Ashton	Brit.	589	Nov. 8	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Sailing Vessels								
Abercrombie	8	Evans	Brit.	1087	Oct. 12	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Abel Abbot	8	Chase	Am. Sm. so.	590	Sept. 24	Russell & Co.	New York	
Alphington	8	Cunningham	Brit.	326	Sept. 6	Wieler & Co.		For Sale
Alva	4	Souza	Port.	631	Aug. 30	Hop Kee & Co.	Sydney & Melbourne	
Angostura	3	Boysen	Ger.	418	Oct. 24	Carlowitz & Co.	Saloon	
Augusta	3	Bernard	Fch. bge.	869	Oct. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Honolulu	
Bonita	4	Stear	Ger. Sm. so.	341	Nov. 7	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Broomhall	8	Bate	Brit.	1379	Oct. 28	Russell & Co.		
Bua Chao	2	Lange	Brit.	338	Oct. 22	Yun Fat Hong	Cebu	
Candidate	8	Davison	Brit.	765	Nov. 1	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Carl	4	Thomson	Ger.	216	Nov. 2	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Charité	4	Hervy	Fch. bge.	265	Nov. 2	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Charter Oak	7	Staples	Amer.	865	Oct. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Chascon	4	Muller	Amer.	628	Oct. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Chocoma	4	Kennet	Brit.	248	Oct. 6	Rosario & Co.		
Cliffurum	8	Chalmers	Brit.	1838	Nov. 7	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Clara	4	Scharlan	Brit.	384	Nov. 10	Chinese		
Colombo	4	Ingram	Amer.	1076	Oct. 15	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Colquhoun	8	Lauridsen	Ger.	283	Nov. 7	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Corcoran	8	Vincent	Amer.	150	Sept. 25	Insurance Co.		
Crosswell	8	White	Brit.	464	Oct. 30	Chinese		
Criterion	8	Lull	Amer.	1546	Sept. 1	Slanssen & Co.		
Cuba	8	Stable	Brit.	320	Nov. 8	Meyer & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	8	Grierson	Brit.	904	Oct. 24	Russell & Co.		
Elise	4	Perman	Hawa.	312	Nov. 9	Order		
Elmstone	4	Henderson	Brit.	698	Oct. 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Empress	4	Skinner	Brit.	288	Oct. 28	Rosario & Co.		
Evening Star	4	Asburn	Brit.	371	Oct. 19	Horneo Company, Limited		
Fabius	4	Stolze	Slam.	636	Oct. 28	Chinese		
Faugh-a-Ballagh	2	Rute	Ger.	240	Nov. 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Saloon	
Galatée	2	Jaeger	Ger.	1296	July 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Garnmouth	3	McPherson	Brit. Sm. so.	199	Oct. 6	Meyer & Co.	Melbourne	
Genevieve	3	Fraser	Fch. bge.	689	Oct. 21	Landstein & Co.	Singapore	
Great Admiral	4	Thompson	Amer.	1876	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.	Sourabaya	
Green Van Prinsener	4	Van Jonge	Dut.	871	Oct. 14	Wielers & Co.		
Gustav & Marie	4	Bühner	Ger.	354	Nov. 12	Wieler & Co.		
H. S. Sanford	2	Sleeper	Amer.	1105	Aug. 12	Russell & Co.	New York	
Harbinger	4	Johnson	Brit.	1508	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Adelaide	
Harriet N. Carleton	4	Barclay	Amer.	872	Oct. 16	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Holston	4	Hewes	Amer.	1200	Nov. 18	Malchers & Co.		
India	2	Wadley	Brit.	1127	Nov. 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Ides of the South	4	Dennett	Brit.	820	July 5	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hollo	
Jacatra	4	Dickson	Dut.	310	Oct. 28	Slanssen & Co.	New York	
Japan	3	Ohlmann	Ger. Sm. so.	270	Oct. 28	Chinese	Manila	
Johnnie	8	Hersken	Ger.	528	Oct. 3	Wm. Pustan & Co.		Cleared
Kate Carnie	4	Wilson	Brit.	549	Oct. 20	Melchers & Co.		
Kenton	3	Johnson	Brit.	687	Oct. 24	Wieler & Co.		
Lotterer	8	Watt	Amer.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Co.	Takow	
Lord of the Isles	8	Sanderson	Brit.	422	Oct. 21	Chinese		Cleared
Lucky	2	Kilindt	Slam.	432	Sept. 4	Tack Mee		
Lucie	2	Thompson	Brit.	330	Sept. 19	Adams, Bell & Co.	Saloon	
Mangerton	3	Conford	Fch. bge.	179	Oct. 21	Carlowitz & Co.		
Maria	4	Burnelster	Ger.	405	Sept. 25	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Cebu	
Melbrek	8	Pierce	Brit.	870	Oct. 16	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Memnon	8	Clayton	Amer.	598	Sept. 26	Melchers & Co.	New York	
Meteor	8	Clynes	Brit.	2394	Oct. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Bangkok	
Onaida	4	Snowdon	Brit.	593	Oct. 22	Melchers & Co.		To-morrow
Palatine	4	Phillon	Amer.	582	Oct. 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Philly Fitzpatrick	4	Grafe	Ger.	239	Nov. 2	Slanssen & Co.		
Piccola	4	Laidman	Brit.	384	Nov. 8	Meyer & Co.		
Presio	4	Munohan	Slam.	445	Oct. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Princess Seraphi	2	Richards	Brit.	599	Oct. 20	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Rhuddian Castle	3	Bryant	Amer.	395	Nov. 8	Russell & Co.		
Samos	3	Rass	Brit. Sm. so.	219	Nov. 9	Captain		
Sea Belle	3	Sass	Slam.	539	Oct. 24	Tak Mee		
Slamese Crown	4	Durand	Fch. bge.	388	Nov. 8	Carlowitz & Co.		
St. Idene	4	Fawcett	Brit.	992	Oct. 22	Meyer & Co.	Manila	
Staghound	3	Wachtelbrener	Slam.	239	Sept. 11	Chinese		put back
Starlight	3	Hemsworth	Brit.	600	Sept. 22	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Strathmore	3	Clough	Amer.	1090	Sept. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Sydenham	4	Miller	Brit.	1068	July 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
The Murray	3	Mitchell	Brit.	903	Oct. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Thomas A. Goddard	3	Schalt	Amer.	682	Oct. 28	Order		
Three Brothers	4	Kaloke	Brit.	387	Oct. 21	Chinese		
Udine	4	Westerveld	Dut.	269	Oct. 18	Slanssen & Co.		
Uzzah	3	Faulkner	Brit.	796	Oct. 16	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Cebu	
Uzzah	3	Harnden	Brit.	219	Nov. 9	Wieler & Co.	Halong	
Woodville	7	Nielsen	Brit.	714	Sept. 5	Meyer & Co.	London	
WEAMPO								
Rosa Boettcher		Schulze	Ger.	bge.	Nov. 9	Wm. Pustan & Co.		Cleared

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	7	British	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	6034	14	800	Oct. 9	F. Durrant
Chen-ju	7	Chinese	gunboat	80	3	20	Oct. 20	E. F. Collins
Christoforo Colombo	A. D.	Italian	man-of-war	2000	...	...	Oct. 29	Canavaro
Cunew	7	British	gun vessel	774	3	180	Nov. 10	E. J. Church
Le Hugon	6	French	man-of-war	1240	...	...	Nov. 8	M. Galsachs
Meane	6	British	military hospital	2891	...	...	Nov. 8	W. Carey
Moorehead	6	British	gunboat	450	4	60	Nov. 8	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	...	Oct. 30	H. C. D. Ryder
Vigilant	7	British	despatch vessel	856	2	280	Oct. 30	

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

November 8, 1877.

China	for Choo
Egypt	for London
Jerusalem	for London
Wandering Minstrel	for Colonies

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

November 1, 1877.

Amazons	French
Amoy	British
Argentine	British
Chesoo	British
Glasgow	for London, &c.
Glenfinlas	for London, &c.
Hao-an	Chinese
Hanyang	Chinese
Hong	Chinese
Hwaytut	Chinese
Kiang-foo	Chinese
Kiang-pan	Chinese
Kiang-wei	Chinese

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Les Yuen	Chinese
Kayra Maru	Japanese
Nanking	American
Nikara	British
Peking	British
Rasternshipe	for New York
Ta-yue-tung	American
Tung Ting	Chinese
Tunlin	British
Zambesi	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Aleppo	British
Avona	British
Birchvale	British
Centurion	British
City of Aberdeen	British
Coldstream	for New York
Corona	British
Corina	British
Corinka	American
Coriolanus	for New York
Dipsand	British
Duke of Abercorn	for London
Edward Barry	British

SAILING VESSELS.

Stamato brig	Slamese
British brig	British
American barque	American
for London	for London
British ship	British
German barque	German
British ship	British
for London	for London
American barque	American
German schooner	German
British brig	British
Slamese barque	Slamese
British barque	British
for New York	for New York
German barque	German

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Atalanta	French
Frodo	for New York
Hornet	British
June	British
Nassau	British
Palos	British
Ranger	British
Tallmadge	British

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, November 10, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.			Price. Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.			450 400	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . "			300 250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, new, . . . "			250 200	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.			150 140	龍尾扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty			130 120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "			140 130	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "			90 80	湯肉
" Steak, . . . "			140 130	牛肉把
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set			60 50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each			275 250	牛腩
" " corned, . . . "			320 300	鹹牛腩
" Head, . . . "			500 400	牛頭
" Heart, . . . "			140 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt . catty			130 120	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each			40 30	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "			60 50	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "			100 90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty			80 60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty			50 40	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set			500 400	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.			300 280	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "			200 180	金華火腿
" English, . . . "			350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "			160 150	羊腩
" Leg, . . . "			160 150	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . . "			120 110	羊手
" Liver, . . . "			180 120	羊肝
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty			60 50	豬蹄
" Feet, . . . "			100 80	豬蹄
" Fry, . . . "			110 100	豬蹄
" Head, . . . "			90 80	豬蹄
" Heart, . . . each			60 40	豬蹄
" Kidneys, . . . "			70 60	豬蹄
" Liver, . . . lb.			100 80	豬蹄
Pork, Chop, . . . catty			140 130	豬蹄
" Corned, . . . "			180 130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . "			140 130	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . "			110 100	豬油
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set			400 340	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each			50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "			70 60	羊肝
Stucking Pig, . . . "			1750 1000	豬仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty			130 120	牛核
Veal, . . . catty			130 120	牛仔肉
Poultry.				生口
Capon, . . . catty			200 160	雞
Duck, . . . catty			120 110	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.			100 —	雞蛋
Fowl, . . . catty			160 140	雞
Geese, . . . "			130 120	鵝
Partridges, . . . each			300 275	鶇
Pheasants, Canton, live pairs			\$1.50 —	省城山雞
" Shanghai, . . . "			750 600	上海山雞
Pigeons, . . . each			130 120	白鴿
Quail, . . . "			70 60	鶉
Rabbit, . . . "			600 500	家兔
Rice Birds, . . . doz.			200 —	禾花雀
Snipes, . . . each			120 110	沙追
Teal, . . . "			180 160	水鴨仔
Turkey, Cook, . catty			450 400	火雞
" Hen, . . . "			850 320	火雞
Wild Duck, Shanghai, pair			800 —	上海鴨
" Goose, . . . each			\$1.00 —	雁
Woodcock, . . . "			700 600	活角
Fish.				海鮮
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred			200 120	肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty			80 70	鯽魚
Catfish, . . . "			100 90	鯰魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . "			200 —	鹹魚
Crab, . . . catty			200 50	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . "			100 90	墨魚
Dace, . . . "			70 60	土鯪魚
Dog Fish, . . . "			80 60	跌倒沙
Dory, . . . "			120 110	海狗
Eels, Conger . . . "			60 50	海鰻
" White, . . . "			160 140	白鰻
" Silver, . . . "			120 100	牙鰻
File Fish, . . . "			80 70	魚鱗
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "			180 180	刺大鮮魚
" Small, . . . "			80 70	鮮魚仔
Frog, . . . "			100 80	田雞
Garoupe, . . . "			160 110	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . . "			80 —	紅石斑
Gurnard, . . . "			80 70	紅角
Haddock, . . . "			70 60	黃美鱈
Herrings, fresh . . . "			70 60	黃鱈
" smoked, box			\$1.00 —	燻黃鱈
King Crab, . . . each			400 300	燻生龍蝦
Live Fish, . . . "			120 110	生魚
Lobsters, . . . "			120 110	龍蝦
Mackerel, . . . "			70 60	鹹魚
Mullet, . . . "			110 100	鰻魚
Parrot Fish, . . . "			80 60	鸚鵡魚
Perch, . . . "			80 70	頭鱖
Pike, . . . "			160 140	鹹魚
Plaice, . . . "			90 80	白鰻
Smelt, White, . . . "			140 120	白鰻